

NOTED FINANCIAL
AND ROOSEVELT
POLITICIAN DIES

**George W. Perkins Succumbs
to Nervous Exhaustion and
Effects of Flu Following**

Overwork in France.

NEW YORK, June 18.—George Perkins, financier, died this morning in the Stamford Hall sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

It was well known June 11 that Mr. Perkins had suffered a nervous breakdown but members of his family did not intimate at the time that his life was in danger.

Mr. Perkins was taken to Stamford about ten days ago when his son, Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., announced the change was for the better. His father had complete rest and seclusion from his friends who sought his counsels during the Chicago campaign.

The affection to which Mr. Perkins succumbed is believed to have been contracted while serving with the Y. M. C. A. in France during the war.

His illness was diagnosed by French physicians given out at Mr. Perkins' office gave the time of his death at 2:15 this morning as the result of an attack of "acute inflammation of the brain, the result of complete nervous exhaustion, the intense and continuous overwork," the attending physician said.

His death of Mr. Perkins was particularly unexpected. It was said at his offices, on account of his having been in the very serious heart attack, after which his family

While details of the funeral have not been announced, it was said it would take place Sunday afternoon at the Riverside Presbyterian church in the Bronx. The services will be private, it was said.

Distraught over the loss of an old friend was expressed by J. Pierpoint Morgan when he was informed of Mr.

Perkins' death. He said:
"I was greatly distressed at the news of Mr. Perkins' death. He was a friend for more than twenty years and a very close friend."
With Mr. Perkins at the time of his death were his son, George W. Jr., his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Freeman, and his sister, Emily Perkins.
George W. Bridge Perkins, for ten years member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was reputed to have been a partner in the "big business" to adopt proposed reorganization, stock bonuses, sick benefits and other measures.
It was Perkins who was also said to have inaugurated the plan which permitted the purchase of American Steel corporation and the International Harvester company, in both of which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. purchased stock on installments and at less than market value on the assumption that the stock would rise.
"Profitable of investments, promotion of business, peace, promotion of peace, and that the country is in need of peace is necessary to the prosperity of the human race."

Starts as Clerk. Mr. Perkins was born in Chicago, Jan. 12, 1861. His father, John Perkins, an English ancestor, who settled in Boston in 1621. His father, John Perkins, was a partner in the shipping industry at Buffalo, was later a pioneer in the life insurance business in Chicago, when 15, as a clerk, became a bookkeeper, an agent for the New York and Erie railroad offices. He went to Denver and in 1892 was made vice-president of the Union Trust Co. of Denver. His achievements attracted the attention of the elder Morgan and in 1890 he was made a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., a Wall street firm. In this capacity he negotiated a number of big foreign loans, such as the \$100,000,000 loan of 1898, until 1910, meanwhile becoming a director of numerous large corporations, including the United Fruit Co., the U. S. Steel Co., the American Telephone Co., a number of railroads and the International Mercantile Marine company.

Retiring from business a few days later, as he said, to devote himself to what he called a public and sentimental nature." Mr. Perkins wrote and spoke frequently on the subject of industrial development and when Woodrow Wilson became Progressive candidate for the presidency in 1912, he was named chairman of the national executive committee

party. Previously he had been a Republican. The year before he had been elected to the revision of the corporation laws, and in testifying before a congressional committee investigating the situation of the railroad industry, he advocated the fullest publicity for all corporations. Despite the defeat of the Progressive party, he continued to be in his advocacy of Progressive principles.

Mr. Critic of Wilson.

Mr. Perkins early in the war was interested himself in the matter of American preparedness. He was a severe critic of President Wilson. In 1915 he published a book in which he declared the "United States was unprepared for war," and urged immediate action. After the United States entered the struggle he endeavored to stimulate food production and by large quantities of food to the points nearest to the front. He also urged the government to avert a wartime shortage in New York City. He was also active in the Red Cross, Liberty loan and other patriotic work.

He went to France to investigate the charges of waste and inefficiency against the Young Men's Christian Association workers abroad. He reported that while some mistakes had been made, there was "little ground for honest criticism."

A close friend of the late Mayor John Furrow, Mr. Perry at the same time was prominently mentioned for the mayoralty of New York. He was once quoted as having said that New York city could save \$25,000,000 a year by "a proper cut in its budget." He was a trustee of Vassar college, and Berry school, Rome, Ga., and a member of numerous civic, scientific, sociological

Mr. Perkins married in 1889, Miss Eva-
nina Ball, a daughter of Flamen Ball,
of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom two chil-
dren were born, Dorothy and George W.
Perkins, Jr., the latter of whom was
Lieutenant in the American Expedition-
ary Force.

4000 YEARLY RAISE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Advice from postal bulletins received here recently from Washington, order that a reclassification plan be put in effect in first and second-class postoffice, which will directly affect the local office, according to Postmaster, W. J. Mumford.

The bulletin containing an order, to be put into effect July 1, for a reclassification plan, states that the plan will affect all clerks and carriers, according to their corresponding grades of service. Raises are listed as follows: Grade One, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Grade Two, \$1,100 to \$1,500; Grade Three, \$1,100 to \$1,600; Grade Four, \$1,300 to \$1,800; Grade Five, \$1,500 to \$1,800, and Grade Six, \$1,500 to \$1,800.

It was announced in the bulletin that the plan will not affect the pay of the clerks, but will affect with the old salaries will automatically cease when the increase goes into effect.